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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/616,442	07/09/2003	John Richard Kane	CML00666S	9151

7590 04/29/2005  
KENNETH A. HAAS  
Motorola, Inc. - Law Department  
Law Department  
Schaumburg, IL 60196

EXAMINER

KIM, JUNG W

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2132

DATE MAILED: 04/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/616,442

Applicant(s)

KANE ET AL.

Examiner

Jung W. Kim

Art Unit

2132

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 March 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-18 have been examined.
2. Claims 1, 8 and 15 have been amended in the amendment filed on March 15, 2005.
3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to amended claims 1-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

5. Claims 1, 8 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The claims recite the new limitation of determining on a case-by-case basis access rights for a requestor. However, the step of determining is not implemented by the electronic device, but is defined to be the action of a human user of the invention. See Specification, pg. 10, lines 24-28. Hence, the determining step is a purely

subjective judgment based on the decisions of a specific user of the invention, and does not constitute as a feature of the electronic device.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagal et al. "A Delegation Based Model for Distributed Trust" in view of Schneider et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,785,728 (hereinafter Schneider) and Pfleeger Security in Computing (hereinafter Pfleeger).

7. As per claim 8, Kagal discloses a method for providing access to information (see Kagal, pgs. 5-6, section titled 'Protocols: Request for Action'), the method comprising the steps of:

- a. receiving, on an electronic device, a request for the information, the request originating from an entity external to the electronic device (see Kagal, pg. 6, step 4);
- b. providing a database, external to the electronic device, with cryptographically protected access information instructing the database to forward the information to the external entity (see Kagal, pg. 6, step 6).

8. Kagal does not expressly teach displaying information requested in the request, and determining, on a case-by-case basis access rights for a requestor. Schnedier discloses requesting access to specific information by a client of the database to an administrator who is responsible for the access policy of the information set, whereupon

the administrator on a case-by-case basis determines access rights of the user to the particular information, whereby the determination step includes displaying requested information and access policy using a Windows GUI tool. Schneider, col. 25:62-67; figure 10. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for access request decisions to be made by an administrator on a case-by-case basis, wherein the specific requested information is displayed to the administrator since it establishes a more fine grained security method by defining access policy based on flexible decision making pertinent to the requested resource rather than on broad stringent access rules. Schneider, col. 6:17-29.

9. Further, the method of Kagal is a teaching of a delegation based model wherein the flow of delegation to authorize access is taught, but Kagal does not expressly disclose that the requested information and database are owned by an individual (the requested information and database are both owned by an entity in the example). However, transaction models that require distributed trust between an individual, a personal database, and an external entity are found in protocols involving users having portable personal databases (smart cards and memory cards on palm devices, cellular phones or laptops) accessing a network, wherein the network requires personal information, such as passwords to access an online account at a website or credit number to make a purchase at an online store. For example, Pfleeger describes such a transaction model to distribute trust between a user and a computing network using a smart card. See Pfleeger, pg. 392, 4<sup>th</sup> full paragraph. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the requested information

and database to be personal. Motivation to combine enables a delegation based model for a user of a computing network as taught by Kagal and Pfleeger. Ibid. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 8.

10. As per claim 9, the rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, the step of providing the external entity with the cryptographically protected access information further comprises the step of providing authentication tokens, the token comprising a digital signature that certifies the token's authenticity and integrity. Kagal, pg. 3, section under 'Infrastructure', last paragraph: X.509 certificates are digitally signed; pg. 6, section under 'Request for Action', step 6. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 9.

11. As per claims 10-12, the rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, the owner of the personal information, who controls the database (entity XYZ owns the information and database-step 3), is the user of the electronic device (means of receiving the request from Marty-step 5), and is the owner of the electronic device (SA of entity XYZ). The aforementioned cover the limitations of claims 10-12.

12. As per claims 13 and 14, the rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, the external entity is allowed to read the personal information. Kagal, steps 4-6. Furthermore, write access to a database once

user authorization is approved is a well known implementation in the database art. For example, sql statements enable authorized users to use the 'update' key word to write to tables in a database schema. Examiner takes Official Notice of this teaching. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the external entity to be allowed to write information once the external entity has authorization since write access is a common data manipulation language feature as known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Finally, Pfleeger teaches personal databases store personal information, which require updates such as bank balances. Pfleeger, pg. 392, 3<sup>rd</sup> full paragraph. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claims 13 and 14.

13. As per claim 1, the rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, Kagal teaches an embodiment wherein the external entity submits a request to the electronic device wherein the electronic device provides a token to the external entity to access the information within the personal database. See Kagal, pg. 3, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, last sentence and second paragraph. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 1.

14. As per claims 2-7, they are claims corresponding to the invention taught by Kagal and Pfleeger as outlined in the claim 1 and 8-14 rejections and they do not teach or define above the information taught by Kagal and Pfleeger. Therefore, claims 2-7 are rejected as being unpatentable over Kagal in view of Pfleeger for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 1 and 8-14.

15. As per claim 15, the rejections of claim 1-14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, the method includes an electronic device comprising an authorization manager receiving a request for the personal information, the request originating from an entity external to the electronic device and verifying the requestor of the personal information as legitimate (Kagal, pg. 6, step 5; the security agent for XYZ); and a token generator, providing either an external database or the external entity with cryptographically protected access information instructing the database to forward the personal information to the external entity (Kagal, pg. 3, section under 'Infrastructure'; security agent creates and verifies the tokens). The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 15.

16. As per claims 16-18, they are claims corresponding to the invention taught by Kagal and Pfleeger as outlined above in the claim 1-15 rejections, and they do not teach or define above the information taught by Kagal and Pfleeger. Therefore, claims 16-18 are rejected as being unpatentable over Kagal in view of Pfleeger for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 1-15.

### ***Conclusion***

17. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP



§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jung W. Kim whose telephone number is (571) 272-3804. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:00.

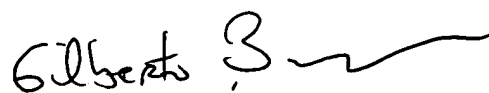
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (571) 272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jung W Kim  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2132

Jk  
April 20, 2005



GILBERTO BARRÓN JR.  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100